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#### Federal Interference Again?

Meat is to the American workingman, whather he labors in the shop or in the office, a necessity of life. It is not a less important thing for his health and comfort than anthracite coal. He works hard, with body and with brain, and the fare on which workingmen in some countries support life would be insufficient in nutriment and strengthproducing elements to sustain him.

Thus the butchers' strike may cause more popular discontent and give rise to more complaints than did the coal miners' strike of 1902. Scarcity of foodstuffs invariably leads to violence more widespread and more destructive than does a shortage of any other article of human consumption. In the bakers' strike in Rome recently the Government found it necessary to bake and distribute bread to preserve the peace.

There is no constitutional or legal authority for the Government at Washington to butcher and distribute beeves and pigs and lambs. But there was no legal or constitutional authority for the Government at Washington to interfere in the coal strike.

## The Governor and the Grade Crossing.

No substantial progress can be made toward the abolition of railroad grade crossings in this State so long as the Governor insists that the Commonwealth shall not share in the expense. That is taken, although the law specifically and unequivocally provides that the State shall bear one-fourth of the burden of the cost of such improvements. In the mean time the killing and maining of people at these crossings goes on with an appalling total loss of life and limb each year.

The Governor's course in the matter of the most extensive and most important grade crossing improvement now under consideration by the Railroad Commission is illustrative of his attitude on the whole question. The city of Schenectady, with over 50,000 inhabitants, is traversed by two railroads, the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson. There are in the heart of the into the campaign by that straightfortown at least eight of the most dangerous grade crossings still in existence in this State. The railroads are eager to abolish them and the city is eager to abolish them, both being willing to pay their share of the cost; but the work has been halted for two years by Governor ODELL, who invariably vetoes or cuts down to an inadequate sum all appropriations from which the State's share of the expense might be paid. Thus, in 1903 he cut the appropriation for this work from \$250,000 to \$75,000. This year he made another sweeping reduction in the sum voted for all similar improvements by the Legislature.

This cheeseparing is doubtless one of the evils that necessarily follow in the train of the Odell indirect taxation policy, designed primarily for the purpose of compelling the cities to pay the major portion of the expenses of the government of the State. Having committed himself to this policy, it is necessary for him to use the knife without ruth, even though it sometimes reaches a vital spot, when the annual appropriation bill comes before him for review.

# Southern Democrats at St. Louis.

Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN has called attention, in a striking way, to the conservative and decisive attitude of the South at St. Louis. For the first time since the civil war the Southern delegates to a Democratic national convention exercised an influence commensurate with the preponderant part which their States are called upon to play in the election of a President. Their leaders evinced tact, judgment, foresight. But for them Judge PARKER could not have been nominated, and but for them his straightforward, self-respecting message would have been received in a resentful spirit.

At the Charleston convention in 1860 the Southern Democrats failed to evince the caution, sobriety and self-control with which for many years they had shaped the course of their party. By permitting a headstrong, fire eating and short sighted element to assume control they condemned their section to catastrophe and destroyed the institution of which they were the champions. The cool and long headed leaders who in 1848, in 1852 and in 1856 had striven to allay sectional jealousies and animosities by putting forward a Northern man for the office of Chief Magistrate were dead or discredited. So it came to pass that a large majority of the Southern delegates to Charleston entered into fratricidal strife with their Northern brethren, and made the irreparable blunder of naming in JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE a candidate of their own.

From the close of the civil war up CLEVELAND it was made painfully evident that the Southern delegates to the any man could have beaten Gen. Grant at the belief box in 1868, it would have the number of votes for BEXAN in his of money had snything to define the number of votes for BEXAN in his of money had snything to de with the

little doubt that the Chief Justice would have been the nominee had not the Southern delegates allowed themselves to be stampeded for Horatio SEYMOUR by CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. Perceiving too late the error which they committed at that time, Southern Democrats went four years later to the opposite extreme, and, by sanctioning the candidacy of HORACE GREELEY, neutralized the effect of the Liberal-Republican revolt against the first Grant Administration, making defeat inevitable.

It is now known that ROSCOE CONK-LING and other fair minded Republicans. including, no doubt, GRANT himself, would have refused to countenance any attempt to resist by force the inauguration of SAMUEL J. TILDEN on March 4, 1877, and that in all likelihood the Democrats would have reaped the fruit of their victory at the ballot box had Southern Democrats firmly refused to permit the House of Representatives to assent to the appointment of the Electoral Commission. It is certain that in 1880, but for the blindness of Southern Democrats to the one vital question of the hour, a great public wrong would have been righted, and the mere name of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, however infirm and irresolute might have become the victim of the political crime of 1876, would have swept like a whirlwind his native State of New York. In 1884, and in the two following Presidential years, the pilots of the Southern Democracy gave proofs of returning sanity and prescience. It was no fault of their section that CLEVELAND failed in 1888 to carry the Empire Commonwealth. At Chicago, on the other hand, in 1896, and again at Kansas City in 1900, the Southern Democrats showed themselves incapable of detecting the drift of public opinion in the pivotal States, and doomed

their party to disaster. The best traditions of Southern leadership were personified at St. Louis in Senator DANIEL of Virginia, ex-Senator DAVIS of West Virginia, Senator BAILEY of Texas, Representative WILLIAMS of Mississippi, Senator CARMACK of Tennessee, and, we should in justice add, Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina. But for those men the nomination of Chief Judge PARKER on the first ballot, perhaps on any, would have been impossible, and but for them the Democratic convention, spellbound by BRYAN'S deadly influence, would have met Judge PARKER's manly message with an indignant rebuff and proceeded to put forward another standard bearer. They it was who held the convention to the duty of honoring an honest man, and who made it patent to practically the stand Mr. ODELL has the world that the Nebraskan's reign was over.

## A Hot Campaign Ahead.

Some of our contemporaries are rejoicing that Judge PARKER'S manly telegram has put fire into the Democratic canvass and made extremely doubtful the issue of an election which would have been a "foregone conclusion" if the St. Louis platform had not been thus supplemented by the candidate. Except for such a bold declaration by Judge PARKER, they had said before his sending of the telegram, the campaign would be a "walkover."

Unquestionably they are justified in believing that Judge PARKER put new life ward utterance. He inspired the Democwith high hopes and gave them the stimulus they needed at the beginning of a national campaign on which they would enter after two successive defeats. This effect of that declaration is manifest both in the pivotal States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and throughout the Union. The Democracy are now genuinely hopeful of successhopeful to an extent which may even be called confidence. At any rate, the only "foregone conclusion" of this campaign is that it will be fought desperately all along the line on both sides.

Every Presidential campaign, however, is fought desperately. "Walkovers" are talked about, but they never happen. Since the civil war, or rather since the election of 1864 and including it, there have been ten Presidential elections, all except three of which were carried by the Republicans, and in one of these three, the election of TILDEN in 1876, they cast aside the popular decision and seated their own man. Yet every one of those elections was stoutly contested. None of them was a "foregone conchi-

sion," a "walkover." In 1864, LINCOLN, running for reelection, was despondent about his prospects, so great was the popular enthusiasm over McCLELLAN. The only campaign of the number which seemed to be doomed from the start, in the view of that of Horace Greeley against GRANT in 1872; yet GREELEY polled about 125,000 more votes than HORATIO SEYMOUR, a Democratic hero, had polled four years before.

After that Greeley campaign every one of the five campaigns from 1876 up to the Bryanite revolution in 1896 was contested sharply from beginning to end. Between 1880 and 1900 these were the aggregates of the votes cast by the Republican and the Democratic parties

together: 1890. GARPIELD and HANCOCK ...... 8.891.008 1884. CLEVELAND and BLAINE..... 9,759,451 1888. HARRISON and CLEVELAND ...... 10,978,449 1892. CLEVELAND and HARRISON...... 10,633,026 1890, MCKINLEY and BRYAN..... 13,607,704 1900. McKinley and Bryan............ 13,566,056

The diminution of the poll in 1892, as given above, is explained by the circumstance that the Populists polled the great number of 1,041,028 votes, and these added to the aggregate in the table for that election bring it up to 11.774.058. The increase from 1892 to 1896 was the greatest, both actually and proportionately, in the history of Presidential elections, as the campaign of 1896 was the hottest. Even in the campaign of 1860, whose issues brought about directly the civil war, the poll for all the candidates, LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, to the first nomination of GROVER BRECKENRIDGE and BELL, was less than a seventh of the population of the Union in 1860, while the poll in 1896 was equal Democratic national conventions had to one-fifth of the population at that

been SALMON P. CHASE, and there is second canvass, but those for MCKINLEY increased by 103,144.

The sum and substance of all this is that during the last quarter of a outury, and especially the last ten years, the in-terest in a Presidential election has been increasing. A larger part of the citizens go to the polls. Campaigns are more strenuous, the organization of parties has reached a higher degree of perfection and the whole machinery of campaigning has been greatly enlarged and strengthened. Not for a century has there ever been an election which was a walkover," never one which was not of doubtful issue in the minds of the political managers of both parties—even that of 1896, when BRYAN polled over six and a half millions of votes, or about 800,000 more than CLEVELAND in 1892.

The present campaign would have lost much in enthusiasm, in the East more particularly, if the Democratic platform at St. Louis had not been supplemented by the gold declaration of Judge PARKER; yet even without it the result would not have been a "foregone conclusion." Both parties would have watched anxiously the election returns. With that declaration, interest is intensified throughout the Union and in both parties, so that the election is likely to show a poll of votes of unexampled magnitude.

It will be a bitterly fought campaign. The greater confidence which has been stimulated among Democrats will excite the Republicans to the more strenuous efforts, and at every stage of its progress between now and November there will be anxiety among the leaders in both camps. That is well. It will stir up the people to the exercise of the highest privilege of their citizenship.

### One Rule for All at Oyster Bay.

It is easy to understand the anger that inflames the breasts of Mr. M. T. BURKE and Mr. HENRY HERSKOVITZ of Carbondale, Pa., this morning. These two gentlemen journeyed on Tuesday to Oyster Bay, the unofficial, private and personal residence of the President of the United States. They had not been invited to that charming place, but they believed that, once there, they would be able to gain admittance to the presence of the Chief Magistrate and lay before him certain grievances of labor. It was the refusal of the President, delivered through his secretary, to receive Mr. BURKE and Mr. HERSKOVITZ that produced the heat with which they now burn.

To be sure, Mr. BURKE and Mr. HERS-KOVITZ were treated exactly the same as any other unexpected visitors at Sagamore Hill would be treated and in accordance with the sensible and necessary rules which have been promulgated to insure the President the peace and privacy for which he deserted Washington and went to his family home. Were uninvited guests welcomed at Sagamore Hill little is the rest its distinguished owner would enjoy.

Ordinary citizens, appreciating the necessities of the situation, approve and gladly obey the rules regulating the reception of guests at Oyster Bay. Why should not Mr. BURKE and Mr. HERS-KOVITZ acquiesce? Neither of them is honored with so intimate a personal acquaintance with the President as to warrant the violation of the rule which provides that only those having appointments, or permission from Mr. CORTELYOU, shall be received by the

# The Gold Standard.

It is a fact understood, of course, by students of finance, but a truth that has never been thoroughly and deeply appreciated by people as a whole, that the underlying principle of all the greenback. free silver, bimetallic and similar financial heresies that have swept over this country in the last thirty years has been what is known as the quantitative theory of money. This theory-which at one time in

the world's financial history was generally accepted as correct-is, in substance, that the value or purchasing power of money in any country is determined by the quantity of money in the country. If there is more money in the country at one time than at another the value of money declines; and, what is saying the same thing, the prices of commodities and products measured in terms of money rise, since, obviously, inasmuch as the purchasing power of money is lessened, more money is required to buy a given quantity of any commodity than before. Similarly, when for any reason the quantity of money in the country declines, either relatively or absolutely, the purchasing power of money rises. Less money than before is required to buy a given quantity of anything and very many Democrats themselves, was grievous injustice is done to debtors who are forced to pay off their indebtedness in money that is worth more and requires more of their toil and labor to accumulate than was the case when the debt was contracted. Hence the demand on such occasions, from those holding to the quantitative theory of money, that the country must have "more money." this taking the form of an insistent plea that the Government should increase the circulating medium by some form

The root of erroneous ideas of this sort as thus traced is very plainly visible when the matter is once considered with calmness and deliberation, yet thousands of sound money men, Democrats and Republicans alike, have never been able to see whence the trouble comes. In the hotly worded arguments of the old BRYAN campaigns these men proved easy victims of the free silver advocates. Once admitted that the quantity of money in the country is the sole, or the chief controlling factor in the rise and fall of values, and all that the most ardent Bryanite ever asserted follows as a matter of course. Mr. Roor, in his very eloquent and powerful speech at the Chicago convention. trod on very dangerous ground in his eulogium of the increase in the per capita circulation of money in the country in recent Republican Administrations, and laid himself open to the keen retort of Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS at the Democratic national gathering that this was a

value of money or the price of other

The Hill-Williams gold plank was this "The discoveries of gold within the past few wears and the great increase in the produ thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred million falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention."

Obviously, this declaration amounted to an affirmation of the quantitative theory of money, and the vital principle of the free silver ideas. It enabled Mr. HILL to say with perfect truth that it was a platform upon which any free silver man could stand, yet it allowed Mr. BRYAN to assert with equal truth that it was, nevertheless, utterly meaningless, in that if the increase in the production of the world's gold supply was the beneficial factor that had been at work a diminution in this production would again cause trouble and reopen the entire question.

In other words, to say that the money standard was "no longer open to question" and was "removed from the field of political contention" was to maintain an absurd proposition, as long as all this was based on the assumption that the yield of the world's gold mines would continue at the same relative rate as in the last four or five years.

#### The Fortunes of the War.

According to the most trustworthy accounts of the situation of Gen. Kouro-PATEIN'S army south of Liaoyang it would appear to have become exceeding critical. A general retreat northward, leaving open to the Japanese all that part of the country, including Yingkow and Newchwang, may be reported at any moment.

Haicheng, which is twenty miles from Tashichao and thirty-five from Newchwang, is partly encircled on the east, north and west by hills that could be made the basis of a strong defence; but in view of the danger to KOUBOPATKIN'S communications by an advance of Gen. KUROKI'S force over the Fengwangcheng and Liaoyang road to the latter place, it is doubtful if Haicheng has not already been rendered untenable.

It is true that in this direction the Russian troops confronting the Japanese are under Gen. VON HELLER, who has thus far proved himself one of the most capable of the subordinate commanders: but the deficiencies of the Russian artillery and an apparent lack of elan among the rank and file, due probably to the successive defeats and continued retreating, render the whole situation insecure. A retirement, therefore, beyond the Taitse River toward Mukden seems inevitable.

In regard to the Russian losses in the field, it would appear that they are going through the same experience that the British had in South Africa. The number of officers who are killed and wounded compared to men in the ranks is so great that it has been found necessary to divest them of the purely ornamental parts of their uniform and assimilate them as much as possible to the rank and file.

The general losses, however, do not vary much from those in the later wars since arms of precision and long range artillery came into use. Taking the aggregate of these losses reported so far from the Russian side, they are not arge for the amount of has occurred. It is probable that the losses in the operations about Port Arthur will exceed all others to date.

GOLDEN RULE JONES-SUCKER ROD SAM JONES-Mayor SAMUEL M. JONES of Toledo. Ohio, was a source of constant and unending interest to the country of his adoption. His remarkable political successes in the face of the unusual and apparently insurmountable obstacles in his home city indicate that he provided the kind of municipal government the majority wanted. Perhaps another community would have tired of a Mayor who kicked men's hats off in hotel corridors, paraded the streets with a brass band and did the other ridiculous things that JONES did. Like many other anti-monopoly howlers, he was a monopolist himself, and a very comfortable thing he found it to be. It does not appear that he did any particular harm, and he did some good, if in no other way than as an instructive public character. He had a good time and helped others to have a good time. He was hearty and kindly and charitable, a very real friend to the unfortunate with his goods and his sympathy. He could afford to build a reputation for crankiness on a foundation like this. Will he have a successor?

Now is the vegetarians' opportunity. Meat is soaring, when it already had become almost a luxury. Soon, if the butchers' strike continues, CRŒSUS himself will feast on oats and corn. The world will cease from war, Peace will find a spot whereon to alight, and the man who sells "nut meat" will prosper in his bank account. Men's appetites for strong waters will diminish, disappear. The butchers may be opening the door for the millennium.

That a respectable rooster, the father of several families and bearing the honored name of CHAUNCEY DEPEW, has been haled, through his legal representative, before a Washington, D. C., police magistrate and subjected to a penalty naturally sug-gests unpleasant reflections. The charge, too, "disorderly conduct," is all but incredible, and the specification that the disorderly conduct consisted in untimely and irrelevant observations made in a harsh and resonant voice at 2:30 o'clock in the morning is on its face preposterous. By no possibility could a CHAUNCEY DEPEW. whether with or without plumage, make an untimely or a harsh observation. Furthermore, remarks from such a source at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, or at any other hour, can never under any circumstances be out of order, let alone "disorderly."

Surely there must be error in the press reports of the decision handed down by the earned Washington jurist in this important

Nebuchadnezzar's Hard Luck. Nebuchadnezzar cropped the grass.
"It's hard," he mused, "that I should have to chew "It's hard," he mused, "that a should have to chew instead of smoke—just at the time the candidates give their friends perfectos, too." Hereupon for the first time he felt the full weight of his punishment.

Besides the usual number of pages given up to fashions and chit-chat about feminine dress, the August Delinestor has a special fashion letter from Paris by Mrs. John Van Vorst. Fiction is contributed by Carroll Watson Rankin, Alice Mactionand Oynes and Oynes Townsend Brady. Lillie Hamilton French (Octove Thanes) continues her series

THE GREAT JEWISH PROBLEM. Probable Influence of Dr. Theodor

Herzl's Death on Its Solution. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The fact that you devoted during the hottest days of convention week in different numbers of your paper substantial articles to the demise of the Zionistic leader indicates of itself that you appreciated the importance of the tragic event to its full extent. Not being a Zionisi myself I naturally left the precedence to Dr Herzl's political partisane in the double ex pression of admiration for their dead chief and grief over their irreparable loss. But now that the Shibeah—i. e., the first week of deep mourning—has passed, I may be allowed to discuss the probable consequences Herzl's death with regard to the solution the problem of the Wandering Jew, which seems to cling to the Jewish Commonwealth wherever it establishes its fragmentary do

The Zionistic movement suffered grea personal losses during the past eighteen months. Dr. Gustave Gottheil, late rabb of Temple Emanu-El—he who made the Zion-istic movement in America fashionable and istic movement in America fashionable and was, to the last moments of his life, the railying point of the party in this country—began the dance of death. Col. Albert Goldsmith of the British Army followed. Prof. Richard Gottheil, president of the Federation of American Zioniste, had to leave for Europe on account of ill health, giving up the presidential chair. Larged Zangerill for paramal research. chair. Israel Zangwill, for personal reasons, lost a great part of his influence upon his party—and this loss was, above all, the party's loss. And now passes away forever the founder and undisguised "boss" of the party, at a critical moment when that party is face at a critical moment when that party is late to face with the tacit official abandonment— for the near future at least—of every hope to acquire Palestine; with the probable definite giving up of the East African scheme, and, last but not least, a poorly overplastered rupture in the ranks of the Zionists in Russia and the United States, both countries being for obvious reasons of paramount importance

for the final success of the movement. But who knows? Max Nordau, the faithful friend and colleague of Theodor Herzl, speaker and ex officio vice-president of the Zionistic Congress, may clasp hands across the Atlantic with Course I. Schalester. with Cyrus L. Sulzberger, late candidate for the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, and recently appointed vice-president of the Federation of American Zionists, thus re-moving the centre of the movement from the unsympathetic capitals of anti-Semitic Austria and haughty Prussia to Paris, the seat both of the most important and most Jewish branch of the house of Rothschild and of the Jewish

and haughty Prussia to Paris, the seat both of the most important and most Jewish branch of the house of Rothschild and of the Jewish Colonization Association (capital, \$45,000,000), and to New York, the greatest Jewish community of the world, representing in its Jewish population of about 700,000 a faithful kaleidoscopic picture of the contemporary household of Israel.

While the so-called Jewish communal workers consider the Jewish problem almost exclusively from a philanthropic and the rabbis from a merely theological point of view, it was the merit of my two celebrated countrymen and colleagues, Herzl and Nordau, to place the problem on a politico-economical and national platform.

Six millions of Jews are struggling in eastern Europe and the Orient with political slavery, social degradation, slew starvation and untold other miseries and—the Central Conference of American Rabbis, at its sixteenth annual meeting at Louisville, Ky, in the last week of June, discussed seriously the necessity of excluding Christians from the organs and choirs of the synagoguee (Archbishop Farley will laugh in his sleeves at this information), and the question of the urgent need of a new, more orthodox arrangement of the Scriptural readings in the Union Prayerbook! Had not the octogenarian rabbi emeritus of Chicago, Dr. Bernhard Felsenthal, one of the most ardent Zionists of this country, taken the trouble to appear before his younger colleagues, the Conference would have sone on record for the establishment of a Jewish synod, in accordance with the recommendation of the presidential message of Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia. But what are the 75,000 well-to-do Jewish families of the United States—to speak only of our country—doing to help their poor brethren crossing the Jordan of liberty which their own parents and they therselves were happy enough to cross during the past half century? Almost nothing. They throw, in most cases unwillingly, a few dollars to the collectors of the United Hebrew Charittes and other philanth

of the modern Jew to the Ghetto of old, either in its physical or in its spiritual sense. May the free and prosperous Israelites in western Europe, America, Australia and South Africa enjoy their biberty and wealth; may they educate their children, in spite of the protests of sincere but ill advised reactionaries, in the public schools, and may they identify themselves unreservedly with the political, economical and intellectual interests of their respective fatherlands. But for heaven's, humanity's and their own sakes, may they not forget the brethren left behind!

Dr. Herzl's death should be made the starting point for the gradual transformation of national Zionism into international greater Zionism, aiming at nothing less than the final and definite emancipation of the entire Jewish people wherever on God's blessed earth they may gather. Liberal minded and generous men and women are ready to receive the Jewish pilerim fathers of the twentieth century. Who dreamed, 250 years ago, that the descendants of the brave refugees from religious in tolerance would possess a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and numbering \$0,000,000 human beings, living in prosperity and freedom?

It is up to the Jews of the Western Hemis,

from the Atlantic to the Pacific and numbering 80,000,000 human beings, living in prosperity and freedom?

It is up to the Jews of the Western Hemisphere to be the economical and intellectual quartermasters of their oppressed brethren. They must have the courage and wisdom to work out a broad platform, whose three principal planks should be: Unconditional attachment to the native or adopted father-land; scrupulous honesty in every commercial dealing; liberal religious education. In one word: We must give up our mongrel platform, "Orient and Occident," deciding firmly either for one or for the other.

The first phase of Zionism, which ended with Dr. Herzl's death, looked to the fast. Will the greater Zionists of the future have the necessary pluck to turn their backs, once for all, on the Orient, turning their faces toward the West? On the answer to this question partly depends the future welfare of Israel.

ROCEAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It strikes one plain citizen as he reads the encomiu of Judge Parker for the performance of a rightly conceived duty that some share of praise should be devoted to Senator Daniel Virginia for the part he played in the

of virginia for the park he played in that

"feast of reason and flow of soul" last week.

His reported collapse now indicates the heroism of his endeavor.

A Southern friend of mine has for a long
time preached the admirable qualities of this representative son of Virginia, so when learned of his doings in St. Louis I was pleased but not surprised. NEW YORK, July 18.

A Simple Thing.

Simplicity. I sing to theel I sing to thee, Pray pardon me. Simplicity,
If thus I sing of thee.

What is it curbs iniquity. Corruption, graft, rascality, Till not a vestige doth remain, The 'scutcheon of our land to stain? Simplicity, Simplicity!

What is it treads unswervingly

The path to civic decency; That falters never in the fight. But does a thing because it's right? Simplicity, Simplicity! What is it guards the Treasury With measures of econom That regulates expenditures

and honesty in all secures And what should be our policy. In short, at home and over sea? The answer comes from one T. J., and this is what we hear him say:

Simplicity. I sing of thee! I sing of thee, Simplicity!
Pray pardon me. "THE UNITED NATIONS."

World Congress to Abolish War and Settie International Quarrels Advocated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sh: Hayne Davis of this city contributes to the current number of the Independent an ex-tremely interesting article advocating the establishment of a "world's congress" as the next step necessary after The Hague court in the direction of universal peace. War is murder. Tolstoy points out that it is social and national suicide. In the final analysis it can never be other than one of these two abominations. All right minded men agree that the abolition of warfare would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. They disagree widely as to the possibility of ever bringing that about and concerning the feasibility of any method suggested for its attainment. Mr. Davis points out the insufficiency of The Hague court for preserving world-wide peace, and finds in its inadequacy strong

reasons for the creation of a world's parliament to supplement that court.

"With such a congress to declare the principles of law for the conduct of international affairs, and with The Hague court to apply the affairs, and with The Hague court to apply the law to disputes as they arise, the political organism thus formed would become, for the nations," he says, "what the United States is for the American States." Proceeding to draw analogies from the history of trial by battle in England and from the first confederable in England and from the first confederable. ation of the American colonies, he finds the present an auspicious time for the establish-

ment of a union of nations.

A scheme is outlined for an international congress constituted in some respects as was the Federal Congress under the Articles of Confederation, having representation based on volume of international trade rather than on population, because "only international commerce and such things as grow out of it will fall under the jurisdiction of the union of nations."

commerce and such things as grow out of it will fall under the jurisdiction of the union of nations."

The scheme is practicable. It is desirable, Every year sees the nations of the world brought into closer relationship with one another. Dispoyery and application of the laws of nature have made clearer and more insistent the brotherhood of man, at the same time that they have liberated him from limitations of time and space. Yet as long as each nation independently makes its own laws for international trade, as long as the nations stand as a mutual menace, national preparation for war will be necessary.

Probably no person now in the world will live to see the day when war shall be no mcret but when the nations take counsel together concerning the laws of war, the collection of money claims against a nation, the rules of ocean navigation, international postal and cable communication, international standards of weights and measures, gold and silver exchange, and all such concerns of worldwide interest, then the imminence of war will be infinitely less than it is to-day, and the dawn of universal peace will begin to brighten the dim horizon of the future.

Mr. Davia asks: "Will the Government of the United States obtain the glory of initiating this great movement?" I hope it will.

New York, July 12. G. W. Harris.

#### Thaddens Stevens's Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thomas's proposed amendment recalls the fact that Thaddeus Stevens as chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction proposed an amendment embodying substantially the same principle. Stevens advocated the apportionment of representatives among the States according to the number of their respective legal voters, to be ascertained by the national

oensus.
It is interesting to note that both suggestions would place the most democratic of governments in the situation of abandoning the most democratic basis of political administration, leaving to Europe the principle that population determines representation.
On the other hand, the United States is the only important constitutions under which its national legislature is chosen. In Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy national laws determine the selection of the popular chambers of the central legislature.

JOHN L. STEWART.

Remedies for the San Jose Scale. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your article to-day on the San José scale is of such widespread interest that I desire to give a remedy which I have used with absolute success on apple, pear and peach trees, and current, quines, lilac and Japanese

quince also Unslacked lime, 14 pounds. Powdered sulphur, 7 pounds. Common salt, 6 pounds.

Water, 21 gallons.
Dissolve the lime and sulphur together in three The very large circulation of This Sum among intelligent people will no doubt insure a wide-spread knowledge of a remedy that is both simple

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial in this morning's SUN attracted my atten-tion; and I would like to add my little say in reference to the San José scale. This pest has now a very strong hold on all the fruit-growing sections of the country; and while some of the growers are doing all in their power to put a stop to the ravages of it, there are others who will not and do not do

anything at all to stop it.

This spring, when the writer was spraying his trees, his next door neighbor came over and he could not be convinced that that scale on the trees could not be convinced that that scale on the trees were not plant lice. He said that he had no time to spray his orchard, and as his is right over the fence from ours, you can readily see how small a chance we have to save our trees. His trees are covered with the scale, and it will be only a few years before all of them will die. After a tree has a certain amount of scale on it it cannot be treated acceptable as the scale sucks the vicality from it. cossfully, as the scale sucks the vitality from it

successfully, as the scale suchs the vicinity from it very rapidly.

Without going into any of the forms of treating, &c., I want to say that the only remody is through legislation compelling all owners of fruit trees affected to spray, and where the tree is covered with scale, to cut it down and burn it up. Two years ago we had no scale on our piace, but since then it has come in, and now all our fruit trees are affected, as well as some of the foliage trees and affected, as well as some of the foliage trees and affected. The only way that we can ever get rid of thrube. The only way that we can ever get rid of it will be through concerted action. In my esti-mation, it is as dangerous as the boll weevil in the NEW YORK, July 13.

# Two Adjectives.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: In your edi-torial of July 12, entitled "Bryan's Malencent In-fluence," which terminates with the statements that Judge Parker is nobody's puppet, that he is that Judge Parker is neededy supplet, that he is ewned by nobody and nothing but his conscience, that he has proved himself qualified to be a leader of men, that he is an able exponent of Henry Clay's "Rather be right than be President," you have, it seems, drawn your conclusions from the body of the article preceding; and I readily grant your

claim for Parker.

But has not Mr. Bryan proved himself the same noble exponent of these principles? When has he been even tardy in speaking his beliefs and when has he not spoken to the point? Has he not stood by his principles in the presence of defeat? Has he not stood by his principles in the presence of defeat? Has he not given honest, conscientious, fearless; and has he not given every young American an example of that God-given maxim, "Nothing is so to be desired as loyalty?"

Are you fair when you speak of Mr. Bryan's influence as maleflocut? Do you believe that he

Are you rair when you speak or Mr. Bryan's influence as maleficent? Do you believe that he acts with premeditated malice? Are not most of us, even as broad and high-minded men as the editor of America's grandest newspaper, sometimes made narrow in our judgments of men whose views are opposed to ourst Let us be just even if it hurts us

NEWARE, N. J., July 12. RAY LITTLEFIELD. For the benefit of our Newark correspond-ent we quote the Standard Dictionary's definition of two adjectives somewhat similar in typographical appearance but widely dif-

maleficent. Causing or doing evil or mischie nischlevous; opposed to beneficent. malicious. Harboring malice, ill will or enmity having a deliberate intention to injure others; in-tending or determined on evil; splitcful; resulting from or prompted by malice.

An influence that is decidedly malefloen may not be at all malicious. An intention that is purely malicious may not be malefi-cent, because it may fail to accomplish that

Stella-Did you buy a nobleman while you were Bella-No, merely shopped.

Printers' Ink. Judge-You are charged with going too Miss Postlites-No, indeed; if I had a lower I couldn't have been arrested.

SERGEANT PUT BACK, With an Opinion by the Court on Some narters Trials.

The Appellate Division ordered yesterday that Charles L. Schauwecker be reinstated as sergeant in the Police Department. He was removed by Commissioner Greene, Schauwecker was in charge of the school of Schauwecker was in charge of the school of instruction, and Deputy Commissioner Piper accused him with allowing a collection to be made among the pupils for the purpose of presenting him with a gift. Deputy Commissioner Davis tried him and he refused to answer certain questions. Then Davis charged him with insubordination and Piper tried him for that, finding him guilty. Then Piper had him tried again before Davis on the original charges. He was found guilty and dismissed.

Judge O'Brien denounces the proceedings before Piper and Davis, when they bandied the sergeant from one to the other on

before Piper and Davis, when they bandied the sergeant from one to the other on charges, each alternately taking the rôle of accuser, witness and Judge, as a procedure that "does not tend to promote the spirit of fairness and impartiality that should characterize a court room." Judge O'Brien also finds that there was no evidence to support the charges, either of misconduct or insubordination.

OLD TAVERNS OF NEW YORK. Modern Improvement Crowds Out the An-

cient Landmarks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir inexorable law which fixes land values in New York thoroughfares and makes unprofitable the maintenance of very small structures upon them will necessarily do away with the few remaining inns or taverns built when the present uptown streets were

ings—were numerous in Broadway, the Bow-ery and Eighth avenue. Several remain in Firth avenue, though the chief one, on the present site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, long since disappeared. Another, very recently

present site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, long since disappeared. Another, very recently demolished, was the Old Landmark, as it was called, on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, one of the historical survivals of Greenwich village.

When travelling in old New York was by chaises, carryalls, stage coaches, wagons or on horseback the need for taverns to refresh master and horse was obviously urgent. Along the Bowery leading out of town there were a dozen taverns, among which a few survive—the Halfway House, the One Mile House and the old Bull's Head. The Old Landmark on Eighth avenue a hundred years ago was the stopping place for riders and drivers. It was the Gabe Case's of that period.

Greenwich village was at that period a fashionable out of town suburb. People "out for a drive" would leave the more thickly populated lower parts of the town, south of Canal street, and, taking the high road which led to the present Eighth avenue, would stop at the old wooden building not far from Fort Gansevoort and directly opposite the Elysian Fields in New Jersey, the most popular place of recreation for New Yorkers on a holiday before the establishment of Central Park. In recent years the Old Landmark had been a saloon, the stable having been long since abandoned and coaching parties visiting it no more. Along the line of Hudson street there are still to be seen occasional reminders of these coaching days in the wooden horse troughs along the curb line. In its later and declining days the Old Landmark ceased to be an inn, and a new, up to date building is to be erected on its site.

Exacting Tribute of Russian Seldiers.

## Exacting Tribute of Russian Soldiers.

From Harper's Weekly.

I was gradually falling asleep when suppressed sobs struck my ear. The beastly drunk sergeant-major was the disturber of the quiet in the barracks. He approached

the quiet in the barracks. He approached some of the sleeping young soldiers, woke them rudely and asked them:

"Who is our present Secretary (Minister) of War? What is his name, surname, full title?"

Woe to those who did not answer promptly and correctly. They received a sound lashing with the buckled end of a heavy soldier's belt.

"What does this mean? asked 1 of my friend Ivan Ivanoff." Is that allowed in our squad?"

"Allowed! Of course it is contrary to all laws and regulations. But our seggesntmajor is a personal favorite of the chief of our regiment, and may do what he pleases with impunity. It is like this: The recruits punished by the sergeantmajor are poor devils who failed to pay the customary tribute when entering the squad. The sergeantmajor is a brutal and greedy fellow, half-crazed with drink. He feels dry and wants to get some money."

"How high is the tribute paid by the recrazed with drink. He lead to to get some money."

"How high is the tribute paid by the recruits to the sergeant-major?"

"Not less than three rubles, at any rate. Yes, bitter is the life of a young soldier," concluded my friend, meditatively.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Frank Mitchell is one of the oldest residents of the United States. He came to dents of the United States. He came to Akron, Ohio, forty years ago from Alabama, where he lived on the estate of Nathaniel Pride.

Mr. Mitchell claims to be 10s years of age. Those who know him best say that he looked nearly as old when he came to Akron as he does to-day.

When Mr. Mitchell was just a lad upon the old plantation he well remembers the trip of deorge Washington through the South, and how his master expected that the General would pay a visit to his plantation when he came that way.

A big dinner was to be spread, and in the preparation of this dinner Frank Mitchell assisted. One of the toothsome morsels consisted of chicken pie, upon which the lad looked with very wistful eye.

But George Washington passed ever another route, and the visit to the plantation was not made. Mitchell therefore had the pleasure of eating a piece of the chicken pie which had been prepared for the great General.

The Beast in Which Once Was a Soul. To the Beast in white thee was a wall.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir. It is a curious coincidence that the mysterious creature where identity your correspondent thought so difficult to solve in the verses printed in this morning's Sun should have appeared off Sandy Mook as if in answer to the riddle, and, after taking composedly a good bump from the Japanese ship Shimosa, have reappeared at a distance from the stern, saluted "Adsum!" and quickly vanished from view.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 11.

C. H. W.

The New Navy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-OF: THE SUN is usually so correct in its statements of history that I cannot let pass an error of a few days are when it stated that the new navy was founded under a Democratic Administration. No naval histories will bear out this statement, for the simple reason that it is entirely at variance with the facts. histories will bear out this statement, for the simple reason that it is entirely at variance with the facts. I have before me extracts from four neval histories, and will select for True Sun's benefit the following passages from "The New American Navy," by the Hon. John D. Long, recently Secretary of the Navy:

The birth of the new navy cocurred in the Administration of President Aribur. "I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction," he said in his first annual message, "that every consideration of national antety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorwugh rehabilitation of the navy. Secretary of the Navy Hunt re-nforced this utterance by stating in his annual report that it was a "source of mortiloation to our officers and fellow countrymen generally that our vessels of war should stand in such mean contrast alongside of those of other and inferior Powers," and he asserted that the matter required the "prompt and earnest attention of Congress." (Vol. 1; p. 15).

Before making any suggestions for the reconstruction of the navy, Secretary Hunt had previously, with the approval of President Garfield.

appointed the Naval Advisory Board, which was directed to prepare a practical and plain statement of the pressing need of appropriate vessels in the service at the present time. (Vol. 1; p. 18).

Lincoln and Theodore Parkers.

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Lincoln and Theodere Parkes.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: In your article of to-day on Alexander Hamilton you say: "to use the words of Lincoln, a government of the people by the people and for the people."

John White Chadwick in his "Life of Theodore Parker" shows that these are a "variant" of words used by Parker at different times. He says: In "Thoughts on America" and "The Slave Power in America" it is "Government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." It was Miss Stevenson's opinion that its final form with Parker was exactly Lincoln's—and so repeated frequently in sermon, speech and prayer.

Lincoln's law partner, Herndom, who knew Parker well and had much correspondence with him, came on to Boston after the Douglas-Lincoln debate and asw Paizer and other anti-slavery men, with an eye to Lincoln's political prospects. Going back to Springfield, he took some of Parker's new sermons and addresses. "One of these," he says. "was a lecture on "The Effect of Slavery on the American People, which was delivered in the Music Hall. Boston, and which I gave to Lincoln, who read it and returned it. He liked especially the following expression, which he marked with a pencil, and which he in substance afterward used in his Gettysburg address: "Democracy is direct self-government, over all the people, by all the people, for all the people, for all the people, for all the people, for all the people."

The address referred to was delivered July 4.

1888, and was Parker's last great anti-davery address.

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